



REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

THE

Franklin Ancestry and Descendants

IN THE

COLONEL LOUIS BACHE (1779) LINE TO 1889,

INTERSPERSED WITH

HISTORICO-GENEALOGICAL EVENTS.

AN APPENDIX ADDED.

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scholarly penmen have been gradually ridding out all along a living age. His distinguished son, in his autobiography, speaks with devotional esteem of the diversified inspirations and impulses of his immediate progenitor, adorning him as having been a trusted leader in public and social affairs.

JOSIAH, father of B. F., was born (o. s.) Dec. 23, 1657. He married, 1st, Ann Child, of Ecton, there being issue, in England, three children, and four in New England. His second wife was Abia Folger, by whom he had ten children—constituting a descendancy of seventeen—ten sons and seven daughters—BENJAMIN being the 15th and *last* child born to this family.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

B. F. was born in Boston, N. S., Jan. 17, 1706. He married Deborah Reed, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and died April 17, 1790. They had issue a son and daughter—Francis Folger, Sarah. B. F. died in boyhood, and his body was laid in the "burial-plot" of Christ Church Cemetery.

RICHARD BACHE.

The son-in-law of FRANKLIN, having recorded his name with the Philadelphia merchant-protestants against the injustice of the "*Stamp Act*," ultimately thereafter, whilst the main arm of the British enemy occupied the city, fled for safety to a domicile on the east bank of the Delaware river, at Dunck's [Duncken Williams] Ferry (now opposite to Beverly, N. J.), the old site lastly being used as a coal and lumber depot.

This homestead of the *first* Baches in all our branches was the retiring lodge of the statesman and philosopher (whenever reposing from active duty) during the eventful era and patriotic struggles of the Revolution, through which the thirteen conjoint provinces emerged as independent States.

On the demise of RICHARD, the old homestead was apporportioned out of the estate to his son LOUIS.

Some Baches were born for bigger bugs,
Some Baches were born for small,
Another some—lor'-o'-marcy knows
Why they were born at all.

RICHARD BACHE was born Feb. 23, 1737; m. SARAH FRANKLIN, who was born Sept. 22, 1744, and died Oct. 5, 1808. Issue: (1) Benj. F., b. Aug. 12, 1769; m. Margaret Marcoc; she d. Sept. 10, 1798—issue 4 children. Their first-born became the pre-eminent chemist, Dr. FRANKLIN BACHE, who was co-editor and compiler with Dr. WOOD, of the "U. S. Dispensatory," a work still essential in its field of science. He also held the

chair of Chemistry in Jefferson Med. Col. (2) Wm., b. May 31, 1773; m. Cath. Wistar; she d. 1814—issue 4 children. (3) Sarah, b. Dec. 1, 1775, and d. Aug. 17, 1776. (4) Eliza F., b. Sept. 10, 1777; m. J. M. Harwood, and d. 1820—issue 4 children, their second-born being Admiral Allan A. Harwood. (5) LOUIS, b. Oct. 7, 1779; m., 1st, Mary Ann Swift—2d, Esther Egee. (6) Deborah, b. Oct. 1, 1781; m. Wm. J. Duane—issue 9 children, She d. Feb. 4, 1853. (7) 2d Richard, b. March 11, 1784; m. Sophia Dallas; she d. 1847—issue 9 children—the first-born was the distinguished Alexander Dallas Bache, head of the U. S. Coast Survey, etc. (8) Sarah, b. Sept. 12, 1788; d. Oct. 6, 1863—issue, 4 sons. She m. the distinguished jurist, Hon. Chief Justice Thos. Sergeant.

RICHARD BACHE had a brother, THEOPHILACT, also engaged with his son, Andrew T., in merchandising and located in New York City, where his (Andrew's) son, G. P. Bache, was born, Jan. 5, 1810, who was named after Com. G. P. Perry, of Revolutionary fame. He retired from business in 1865, and on his decease was laid in the tomb of his grandfather THEOPHILACT (adjoining that of Alexander Hamilton), in Trinity churchyard. He was the father of Rev. John O. Bache, of New York.

LOUIS BACHE.

One of the features of military engineering during the war of 1812 was the temporary construction of fortified posts (earth-works) lining the Delaware river, to ward off the enemy's approach and prevent an attack upon Philadelphia (as the British army had succeeded in the capture of Washington).

Formidable among these defences were the two nearly opposite posts, Marcus Hook and Dupont—the first-named being commanded by Colonel LOUIS BACHE, Second Regiment Penn'a Vols., and the other by Colonel William Duane. Col. Bache was a vestryman of St. James the Greater, Bristol, was buried in that ancient graveyard, and is remembered by the "boys in blue."

COL. BACHE, after the termination of the war, and peace once more secured with an envious "mother country," was soon thereafter appointed by Governor Snyder to the justiceship of the peace for the County of Bucks, and he thereupon located himself in the ancient Borough of Bristol—a corporation then perhaps fully in its ninetieth year! He continued to retain possession of "Settle" until it passed to a Mr. Marquedant.*

I have heard it related of my father (I was only about eight years old when he passed over) that he did not exercise the judi-

* This estate was sacrificed to satisfy a security-bond entered into with his brother-in-law, Judge Thos. Sergeant, in security of — —, who, unfortunately for both sides, became a heavy defaulter.

cial functions of a justice-of-the-peace in strictly full authority, as provided by law, but only so far as a peace-maker among querulous neighbors—an adopted course in which he was eminently successful; in other cases, referring contestants to another local justice, Esquire Samuel Allen (I think).

Old State Senator Kinsey said that his father said that our father, who is in heaven, never had a case taken in hand and fully heard by him that was not adjusted under the higher law of one common brotherhood—and that he was never known to *exact* a legal charge! His ideal seems to have been in the direction of that divine dictum of one common unity in man—the ethics of the oriental “School of Humanism,”—humanity in man as the highest type of human perfectness and God within.

LOUIS BACHE’S birth (Oct. 7, 1779), and his two marriages, are noted *ante*, under his father RICHARD. He was the fifth child and third son born at “Settle,” and died in Bristol, in 1818. In the local affairs of the borough he served two terms as Chief Burgess.

ELIZABETH BACHE, only daughter of Louis and Mary Ann (Swift) Bache, married Gen. Alex. Burnet, of New Albany, Ind. Issue, a babe who died, the mother closely following. The site of N. A. began as, and is to-day of necessity, a shipping-port on the right bank of the Ohio river, below Jeffersonville. The widely-known seedsman, David Landreth, held interest in its building-up. His son, Capt. Burnet Landreth, raised a company under call of Gov. Curtin, into which her brother William mustered and was chosen Com. Sergeant. He was also an initial Bro. of H. Clay Beatty Post, No. 73, G. A. R., wherein, at times, he was elected to the chair of Chaplain or for Post Surgeon. Some transfers of lots by D. L., for building sites in N. A., bear the official notarial seal of W. B.

WILLIAM BACHE, son of Louis and Mary Ann (Swift) Bache, was born at “Settle,” March 16, 1811; m. Antoinette, daughter of Dr. Anthony Benezet,* of Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1841. She died April 4, 1879, æt. 55 y. 1 mo. 12 d. Issue: (1) Louis Anthony, b. Sept. 23, 1842; m. Bertha G. Abbot, June

* Dr. Benezet was a great-grand nephew of the noted philanthropist ANTHONY BENEZET, who, with a few other of the persecuted Huguenots, had fled and found refuge in this new-formed State. There were, up to about 1860, a few time-worn tombs in St. James’ Cemetery, Bristol, standing mementos of Huguenot refugees—the Gaudolets and Denormandies. An ancestral inscription read: “Andrew Denormandye dyed ye 10 of Dec., 1724,” etc. [Pennsylvania was the first of the confederated States to provide for the outgrowth of slavery (Ord. 1780—*et seq.*) and to grant substantial measures of leniency.] Mr. Benezet, the large-hearted founder and supporter of his school for Indians and freed Negroes located his humane enterprise in Phila. Co. He is commemorated in the naming of a Phila. street and by the Bound-Brook R. R. Co. in its “Benezet” station.

27, 1887; issue, Fanny Antoinette, b. Dec. 1889; (2) Margaret, b. Nov. 20, 1847, d. Dec. 3, '47; (3) Elizabeth S. [hailed Lillie], b. Nov. 25, 1848; m. T. B. Patterson; issue, a son, Harold Wallace, b. Feb. 24, 1875. She died Jan. 18, 1885, æt. 36 y. 1 mo. 13 d. (4) Benj. F., b. Dec. 30, 1852; (5) Margaret Antoinette, b. Jan. 15, 1855; m. Henry G. Booz; (6) Walter L., b. July 28, 1857; m. Almira Frances Junkins, Aug. 19, 1889; (7) Marie Theodora, b. March 9, 1865.

THEOPHILACT BACHE, son of Louis and Esther (Egee) Bache, was born in Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa., in 1817 (or about one year preceding the demise of his father, 1818). He married Deborah Watson, and they had issue ten children; the present (1889) living, being Esther Ann (their first-born), William W. (only son), and Amanda Bache. He died in 1875, in Philadelphia, in his 58th year, and was buried at Morrisville, Bucks Co.

Esther Ann, daughter of Theophilact and Deborah Bache, was born March 4, 1844; m. Thomas Henderson; issue, sixteen children. Present living: William, b. May 8, 1869; Theophilact, b. Feb. 19, 1873; Thomas, b. Sept. 4, 1879; Andrew, b. Sept. 19, 1880.

WM. WATSON BACHE was born in the hamlet (now Eddington station, Pa. R.R.), Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1849; m. Katie Russell; issue, fifteen children; present living eight, viz.: (1) Wm. W., b. Aug. 5, 1871; (2) Henry W., b. Aug. 27, 1874; (3) Theo., b. July 18, 1876; (4) Katie R., b. Dec. 24, 1878; (5) Benj. F., b. Feb. 24, 1880; (6) Amanda, b. Jan. 18, 1882; (7) Louis, b. Aug. 6, 1886; (8) Richard, b. July 17, 1889.

Amanda, daughter of Theophilact and Deborah Bache, was born July 13, 1861; m. Wm. J. Edger, Oct. 19, 1882. Issue: John W., b. June 13, 1883; Katie, b. Sept. 22, 1885, deceased; Clara Esther, b. Feb. 8, 1889.

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APPENDIX.

WILLIAM BACHE (1).—The chief events falling within the pathway of my more active life may be noticed as follow:

Orphaned in early boyhood, suddenly deprived in my eighth year of the benefits and advantages of a parental roof and fatherly care (an estate sacrificed), never conscious of a mother, imprudently deserting a step-mother and fleeing to an unwelcome "city of refuge" with a grandmother, in my tenth and up to my sixteenth year (dear soul, she had her hands full without me), I was soon compelled to enrol myself in the "common fight to live." True, I had a *reputed* guardian and there was a *recorded* will—and that is all I wish here to say about it—only, that sister Eliza-

beth, Theophilact and I, like poor Gil Blas, were entrapped by the shrewdest robbers there were in the cave.

Whilst a boy, I remember its being frequently intimated that, whereas the "art preservative" had secured a family link from the staple—B. F.—in our uncle Franklin Bache, it had been a fatherly wish that my name should be a welded link. I nurtured the fatherly desire up to my sixteenth year, when I was inducted into the office of John Norval, of the *Franklin Gazette*. After a time, its limited practical trade opportunities opening to my mind, I then had the usual trial with Clark & Raser (a book concern), and in due time I apprenticed with them.

Five years after my freedom, it being the second incoming of President Jackson's administration, and soon after the formation of the Cabinet of *this Father* of Democracy, uncle Wm. J. Duane being chosen to the secretaryship of the Treasury, this official hive was soon thrown into inharmonious commotion over the longer custodianship of the national finances by the old U. S. B. The President and Secretary Duane disagreed; and there being a strain of Irish blood coursing in about equal measure in each other's veins, now, out-at-arms, it was a square fight in matter of pluck. [The Pres.] "Remove the deposits, sir, or by the eternal, I'll remove you." [The Sec.] "But not so quickly, Mr. P., as I shall remove myself," as he hastened to fire off his resignation.

Col. Wm. Duane, his father, at this juncture, restored the dormant *Aurora* newspaper, and everybody thought it was revived in defence of his son; but, to the amazement and chagrin of many, it took side with the now cumulating partisans of the Executive. Editor Duane placed me in charge of his office, but I felt at unrest and very soon thereafter surrendered, this being the first setting aside of my "stick" for more responsible duty.

Before the adjournment of the State Legislature, session of 1836-37, I drifted to Harrisburg and entered the office of E. Guyer, printer of Sen. Journals and Reports. Foreman Blair, desirous of retiring, soon chose me an assistant (not required), and before closing up the work of the session, had me installed in his now vacated position.

The Convention to Amend the State Constitution (1838), after adjournment of this legislative body, occupied the H. R., Clark & Thompson being elected printers. This new firm called me to the superintendency; but, before adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, that body had to give place to the now incoming legislative session of 1838-39, and it then adjourned to Philadelphia, and the completion of the firm's contract was passed to Mr. Thompson, of that city.

Clark & Elliot now united and were elected Senate printers, I retaining my post under this new firm. In 1839-40 Mr. Clark

went out, when it became Elliot & McCurdy (this party now being elected Senate printers), and there was no change of foremanship.

In 1839, the able and trustful Democratic leader, Simon Cameron, paved the way for the erection of the *State Capital Gazette*, also for the building-up of the firm of Holbrook, Henlock & Bratton. I was told I was wanted, but couldn't be found. I was on an earnest and interestingly desirable visit in Bucks Co. Henlock & Bratton had been compositors under me, but Mark Holbrook was so unknown to me and so useless to his partners that he was seldom mentioned. This firm was elected H. R. printers two sessions (1840-41 & 1841-42). I was placed in charge and held the position to the close of the second term, when we, Mrs. B. and I, went to Philadelphia—it being our nuptial year.

The structure of Girard College now having its foundation reared to view, it gave impulse to a local improvement policy. Already had been felt the need of a districted area of this open territory, and for its promotion the bounds of a desired corporate precinct had been mapped out by survey and a drafted bill was placed on legislative file for incorporating (per title) "the District of Penn." With a more than needed purse provided me, I was deputed to personally overlook and urge the passage of this bill, unchanged. This appointment was made because of antagonism by a few influential obstructionists who, mainly, were dissatisfied with one feature of the outlined survey (Girard av. *as it is*, which we desired). [The dividing district southern line of Penn, beginning at Sixth street where it connects with old Franklin av., ran westwardly about 120 ft. north of Poplar st. (6th st. the E. boundary line). This prospective joining of this last organized corporation before the city was consolidated with her districts (1854) was then almost outside the march of improvement and obstructed by an old brick church].

These disputants, led by Geo. Randolph, wanted to widen this line 20 ft., and thus reduce the width of Girard ave. to Ridge rd. Two years afterward, Mr. R. appeared at my humble home, and told Mrs. B. to tell me that Gen. Cadwalader told him "had that opposition ruled, he would not have taken a foot of R.'s land as an investment for building improvement."

As soon as Penn District charter came into operation by the officering of the district, the political managers of the "loaves and fishes" placed and retained me as collector of State, county and poor taxes (three successive years), and the district duplicate added, one year. I was, *ad interim*, one year Clerk of the Board of District Commissioners.

In 1849 I removed to Bristol Borough, Pa., and established the *Bristol Gazette*, a local weekly. This initial paper was the first venture since the erection of this site as a "market-town,"

in 1698. This paper had a struggling existence through two years and died a martyr to a non-progressive spirit. However, it did succeed in awakening the denizens of this (at least up to that time) ancient "Sleepy Hollow," in the energizing of a movement to secure a more efficient charter. As then existing—being the second organized borough in the Province—the corporation was still governed under a re-affirmed charter-grant of Charles II. (1720), with the scroll of its existence rolled up to 1851! A committee to draft a bill for a new charter was now obtained, including the editor, the matter hastily pushed through the Legislature, and a new charter secured, Feb. 15, 1851, without any necessity for a "lobby member."

My next public-press venture was made in 1852, born of Native-Americanism. I now began the publication of the *Bucks County American*; and it is among the grievous reflections of my life, that when this then so-felt purely American spirit became engulfed in the wake of Know-Nothingism, I blundered into that hive; and I felt relieved when all but deserters from this anti-republican faction gave their strength in the formation of the still existing Republican party; and the paper, having finished two years' course, gladly gave way to "the survival of the fittest."

My next and last venture in this direction was *Bache's Index*, started in 1859. This was established as a strictly commercial and business paper and existed two years, its life being strangled out by the dead-lock incident to the rebellion, when industries were crippled, and this enterprise, like many of the country press, became a "dead duck."

In 1852 and in 1853, being both clerk and member of Bristol Borough Council, it gave me perfect facility in entering upon the performance of a cherished desire to fabricate my "Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough," covering a period antedating the arrival of the colonial proprietor and carrying an account of its local affairs to 1853.

Soon after the advent of the administration of Gov. Pollock, Hon. E. G. Harrison (Pa. H. R.) somewhat surprised me by stating his willingness, if agreeable to me, of asking my appointment as Notary Public, to fill a vacancy then about to occur. I should have regretted, had I been in so modest a mood as to have made a declination, and Gov. Pollock's appointment soon followed, my duties and responsibilities of appointment ending with that gubernatorial term—but holding on until the appointment of a successor.



